

entered in a displayed fillable field and insertion being activated by clicking on a displayed activation zone. In support of the obviousness rejection, the office action states that Campbell discloses this feature, citing (see page 3 of action) to column 13, lines 1-57 and column 28, lines 22-36 of Campbell. However, scrutiny of these extracts reveals that they concern different screens, neither of which displays a list of exam descriptions that can be modified using the same screen. Nor can a list of exam descriptions shown in one of the two screens be modified using the other of the two screens.

More specifically, the extract from column 13 of Campbell relates to the Physical Examination screen shown in Figure 4, while the extract from column 28 of Campbell relates to Wellness Plan Maintenance screen shown in Figure 23.

Referring to Figure 4 of Campbell, the Physical Examination screen 400 comprises a series of buttons 410 that list and navigate to screens used to obtain input and guide the user through the physical exam. [See Campbell, column 12, lines 38-40.] These physical exam buttons represent the top level in a hierarchy of physical exam screens. Each physical exam button displays a word describing the particular exam selected by activation of that button. None of the buttons 410 in Figure 4 of Campbell are blank, and the specification of the Campbell is silent concerning how the list of exam descriptions is generated and whether the list can be modified.

Referring to Figure 23 of Campbell, the Wellness Plan Maintenance screen 2300 displays various fields, including client name 2302, patient name 2304, plan type 2306 and plan status 2308. The client software automatically fills in this information based on the patient and client records of the selected patient. [See Campbell, column 28, lines 8-10.] To change information about the plan, the user can click on the "Edit" button 2310 and then make the desired changes. [See column 28, lines 22-24.] For example, the user can change the status of the wellness plan from tentative to canceled by selecting the "canceled" status from the Contract Status list box 2308. To save the changes, the user selects the "Save" button 2316. [See column 28, lines 30-31.] "In response, the client software sends a message to the server to update the patient files stored on the server." [See column 28, lines 31-33; emphasis added.] Thus the "Edit" button 2310 is used to select pre-existing options that are displayed on the Wellness Plan Maintenance screen 2300, the selections being stored in an updated patient file by the server. Thus, the description of Figure 23 of Campbell says nothing about using a graphical interface to modify a list of exam descriptions. Moreover, none of the description of Figure 23 has any relevance to the list of exam descriptions shown in Figure 4. In short, Campbell does not disclose that the "Edit" button 2310 on the Wellness Plan Maintenance screen 2300 (Figure 23) can be used to edit the list of exam descriptions 410 on the Physical Examination screen 400 (Figure 4).

In view of the foregoing, no basis exists for the assertion in the office action that Campbell discloses "an Edit field in which the operator can enter an exam description to be added to said linked list". Campbell is silent concerning making changes to the list of exam descriptions, while the "Edit" button is for an entirely different purpose. Nor does the office action assert that the Brimm reference discloses any means for adding new exam descriptions in alphabetical order to a displayed list of exam descriptions.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met, as set forth at MPEP 706.02(j). First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the combined prior art references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

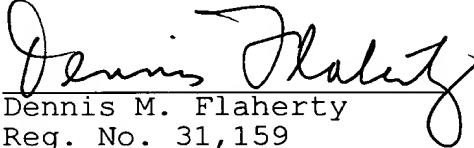
The office action fails to satisfy this last criterion. The combination of Campbell and Brimm does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of Applicant's claims because neither reference discloses an exam list manager (as recited in independent claim 19) that facilitates new exam descriptions being added in alphabetical order to a displayed list of exam descriptions by responding to inputs to an Edit field and to an activation zone displayed on the same screen. The other

independent claim 25 contains similar limitations, except that instead of an exam list manager, claim 25 recites a computer programmed to perform steps similar to that performed by the exam list manager. Consequently, the obviousness rejection based on Campbell in view of Brimm should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the application and allowance of claims 19-30 are hereby requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

  
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